## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE containing importmed neces, solicited from any quarter of the world—V used will be cons. solicited from any quarter of the works by most will be also paid for. By the Foreign Correspondents are increasely respect to Seal all Legerers and Packages

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JOB PRINTING executed with neutross, cheapness and des-ADVERTISEMENTS rememend every day.

> AMUSEMENTS THIS EVAMING.

AGADBUT OF MUSIC, Vourteenth street -Kan Lat.

BROADWAY THEATES, Broadway-Market MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Coopens-Mazule-Pri

SOWRRY TERATRE, SOWERY-LAST DAYS OF PORPER-

BERTON'S THEATER, Coumbers street - A PRINCE FOR AN HORE - ABON HARRY - UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.

WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway-Tes Wire-Poon

LAURA HERNES VARIETIES. Breadway-Ten MARKER

BOOADWAY VARISTIES, 472 Broadway—DAY APTER THE BMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway-M. KELLER'S TABLEAUX

WOOD'S MINSTEELS, 444 Broadway-Stutopias Pra-

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, Brocklyn-GEN, Tox THURB BROOKLYN MUSEUW, Brooklyn-Thinkse, the Orphat GURYA-LOUISE, THE FORSAKEN

New York, Monday, May 5, 1856.

## Malls for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK MERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.
The United States mail steamship Illinois, Capt. Boggs. Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

will close at one o'clock.

The New York Wesker Heraus—California edition

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the werld, will be published at eleven o'cleck nithe morning Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpense Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

Mails for Europe. NEWYORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

Consrd mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, wi bases Beston, on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter to two o'clock, to morrow afternoon.

The Himaid (printed in English and French) will be

published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies

priptions and accertisements for any edition of the W York Herald will be received at the following place -Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.

do. do. 8 Piace de la do. 7 Rumford — John Henter, 12 Exchange street, East The contents of the European edition of the HERALI effice during the previous week, and to the hour of

We are compelled to call the attention of advertisars t the new saity of sending in their favors at an early hour Mine o'clock P. M. is the latest moment we can receive m, unless they relate to deaths or something equally es argent. We would also urge brevity in all advertise

## The News.

The steamship Edinburg, from Glasgow 20th ult. arrived at this port yesterday. She brings no news. The steamship Etna, from Liverpool, is now due at Boston, with advices to the 21st ult .- three days later than those previously received.

The telegraph informs us of the death of ex-Go vernor Troup, of Georgia, in Laurens county, S. C., on the 26th inst.; also of the death of Dr. John C. Warren, an eminent physician of Boston, well known to the medical faculty throughout the coun-

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Beston during the week ending 2d inst. amount-

ed to \$1,253,306. We publish in another column brief notices of th state and prospects of the growing crops in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland and New York. They concur in representing a very gratifying state of things, and it is predicted that the yield of breadstuffs the present year will greatly exceed that

of the previous one.

The religious anniversaries commenced yester day. The weather was delightful, and the turnout church-goers brilliant. The Presyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the New York Female Guardian Society, the American Home Missionary Society. the Union Theological Seminary, and the New York Bible Society held meetings last evening, and Prof. Wylie preached a sermon before the American and Foreign Christian Union. Reports of the proceedings of these anniversary meetings are given in

to-day's paper. The deposits at the Philadelphia Mint during the month of April amounted to only \$849,820, \$751,300 of which were in gold. The coinage in gold was \$1,115,027; in silver, \$450,000; and in cents \$2.933 82. The aggregate coinage for the month amounted to \$1,567,960.

The cotton market was quiet on Saturday, and prices easier. The sales embraced about 1,500 hales. A telegraphic despatch received from New Orleans, dated 3d inst., stated that the receipts at that port within four days had been 15,000 bales. and the sales 14,000, and that the market was easier after the receipt of the Persia's news. The receipts were falling off. Freignts were at 5-16d. Flour yesterday continued firm, but somewhat less active. Prime Tennessee red wheat sold at \$1 624 and fair white do. at \$1 70. Corn was at 56c. a 58c for unsound, 59c. a 60c. for mixed, and 61c. a 624c. Not yellow, and a choice parcel white sold at 64c. Pork was unsettied, and sales of mess made at \$17 75 a \$18. The rain interfered with the sales of sagar, which were confined to about 400 a 500 hhds. Cabe muscovado, at steady prices. Molasses was in good demand and tolerably active at full prices, Preights were firm at the advance, with moderate engagements.

THE ABOLITIONISTS IN PURSUIT OF EDWARD EVERETT .- At the late Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Convention of the intense black revolutionary abolition school, men and women. William Lloyd Garrison, as usual on these occasions throughout New England, played the principal character. Among the resolutions which he offered, and which were "unanimously adopted," we give the following as a

Received, That as Nero fiddled while Rome was barning, so a distinguished conservative citizen of Massachusetts, Hon. Eaward Everett, at a time when the States are on the brink of a civil war, and the liberries of the people all in the dust under the hoof of the slave power, goes forth to deliver an eloquent but fuls me panegyric upon the character of Washington, and to secure for himself thereby the applicates of an idolatrous multitode, estensibly as a mark of profound veneration for the momenty of the "Father of his Country," but manifestly in view of all the circumstance, to give comfort and aid to a slaveholding oligarchy, to perpetuate a pro-slavery compact, and to aim a fresh blow at the anti-slavery movement. eample:-

"Brink of a civil war!" "Liberties of the people all in the dust!" "Aid and comfort to the slave eligarchy!" Why does Massachusetts continue to permit these raving lunatics to run at large?

The Blunders of Men and of Parties

It is a very fruitless work to look back upon past errors, especially in this country, where pretty much everything is crowded into the present. So far as parties and party politics are concerned there is little in the background which reflects credit upon anybody or upon the country. Parties, like worn out boilers, burst up and kill a few engineers and firemen, and occa ionally dissect a passenger or two; but the disaster and the loss are soon forgotten, the survivors jubilant and thankful that they are not victima.

If the whigs had joined the hards of New York in 1853 and '54 against the administration of Pierce, which was a matchless blunder throughout, and kept united in a general movement up to 1856, they would have swept the Union as the old Jackson democracy did in 1828 against Mr. Adams, and as the whige did in 1840 against Mr. Van Buren. In the case of Mr. Adams, and those of Van Buren and Pierce, there were points which met the decided condemnation of the people. They respectively exhibited personal features which, though widely differing in character and tendency, fastened upon their administrations a pervading odium. They were utterly without the elements of popularity; and this fact is sufficient, without criticism, to account for their weakness and fall. It would be unjust to Mr. Adams' memory and to Mr. Van Buren's character, to say that they left the government in such a helpless, demoralized and shocking condition as we now find it in the hands of Mr. Pierce. At least they were respectable, honorable men in all the relations of private tife. They were cold, emotionless politicians: but they did not superadd to these qualities such a barrenness of personal honor. such traits of sterile integrity, such utter vacillation and unreltability, as has character ized the career of the present Executive Faithless alike to principles and to men, Cen Pierce seems to have been raised to the Prasidency to test the endurance of our institu tions-to see how much they could bear with out shattering to atoms the fabric of the re public. Abolitionists, insane nigger wor shippers and rampant nulliflers-all the extremes of place hunters and politicians-had brought their batteries to bear upon the constitution without effect; it remained for Mr Pierce to wield the whole power of the government against itself-to sow broadcast through the country, by its own chosen officials, the seeds of disaffection - to obliterate every trace of personal honor and official integrity from the executive councils of the country-to strike down the friends of the Union-to build up and fortify its enemies-to demoralize the Legislature, and to poison all the fountains of

All this has been done, and the fatal fruits are now seen in the present debased condition of public morals, loss of confidence in execu tive honor-total disregard of consequences and in an effort neither weak nor scrupulous, to perpetuate power in the hands of the President, or failing in this, to secure its possession to his retainers and endorsers. It is the expiring labors of bad men; and the question is whether the people will wake up in season to defeat the combination? No isolated or sectional issue can overthrow

a party in power except when that party is divided and broken, as in 1848, and as it certainly will be in 1856, unless the various fac tions unite which, in view of the feud in New York and the bitterness exhibited among the friends of the several aspirants towards each other, now seems almost improbable. The nigger worshippers present a basis of action confiaing opposition solely to the North. They have not a statesman in their ranks, not a man who can claim more than the leadership of a clique mere pettifogging, stockjobbing politicians It is idle to give weight to, and place reliance upon such men. They cannot form a party, and if they could, it would be impossible to keep it in existence, even for a single canvass. They have against them the whole weight of the constitution, all the memories of our country-all of its great benefits conferred upon the people-all national hopes and as pirations for the future. Every lesson learn ed in the past comes back to condemn them. It is folly to think of organizing a sectional party. The Pierce government, cursed as it s-weak, dishonored and hated as it is-is better than the nostrums of such a party. Now the question comes home: is there no power left in the people to correct the evils we complain of? Has it been wholly transferred to parties, and may not the contract be broken Do we rail at slavery and play the part of slaves? Do we assert our freedom and say that we cannot secure its fruits to ourselves Has the administration so conducted itself that we condemn it - unanimously condemn is -and yet confess that the remedy is beyond our reach? Surely not. We have no party is this country which is known to its constitution and laws. We acknowledge no allegiance save that to the Union. The democra cy is not a hierarchy; the whig party is dead and nigger worship is a temporary cheat and

delusion. Now, what and where is the remedy for these evils! It is certainly not to be found in the men and the policy producing them. It is not to be found in the frenzied schemes of mere sectionalists, North and South. Somewhere between these extremes somewhere between the parties into which the country is nominally divided, in the na tional spirit, in the warm, patriotic instincts of the people, in the Union sentiment of the country, in the disgust of radicalism every where, in the desire for peace and harmonylies the true remedy.

Foreign Duties on Tobacco.-We under stand that the Zollverein have it in contempla tion to raise the duties upon North American tobacco. Should they carry this intention into effect, it will seriously affect the growth of the plant in this country. Our government should take immediate steps to remonstrate against the measure. So many important interests will be destroyed by it that it is important that no time should be lost in making strong representations upon the subject. Our last commercial circulars from Bremen state that the tobacco market during the mouth of March was characterised by the absence of all supplies, by great firmness in prices, and by stocks as light as they have ever been during the last tifteen years, viz: 600 hogsheads tobacco and stems. In a decal point of view, the imposition of excessive duties on this article would be the most impolitic experiment that the Zollverein governments could make. It would completely extinguish a source of revenue which is daily becoming more valuable.

Pauperism and Disease

We have before us the seventh annual report of the Governors of the Almshouse, containing the usual amount of statistical and tabular in formation. It is a useful document to put away for reference. Very few persons in the city have any idea that 7,000 persons are housed fed, warmed, and clothed every day in the year at the institutions on Blackwell's Island. Seven thousand persons are a small town-full; and there they are, clean, well nursed and cared for, wholesomely engaged, and freed from demoralizing surroundings in the shape of dirt and sloth-thanks to the munificence of the city. Most of these seven thousand arrive legitimately on the island, from the prisons, the brothels, the taverns of New York. But others are immigrants whom the Commissioners of Emigration are unable to support; some lunatics. The Ten Governors are the grand re source of all the needy ; even the poor who are not lodged on the island gratefully receive from them fuel and alms to an aggregate annual amount of \$120,000.

The two most interesting papers in the pamphlet before us are the report of Dr. Sanger, of the Blackwell's Island Hospital, and Dr. Ranney, of the Lunatic Asylum. The latter reports a slight increase in the number of patients-there being 573 in the Asylum Low, against 555 this time last year. He objects-and very properly, too-to the admission into the Asylum of convicts who have escaped punishment for homicide by pleading ineanity: their influence, he says, on the other patients is decidedly bad. He announces that during the past year 200 patients have been discharged cured, being about forty per cent of the whole-a result extremely gratifying. In alluding to the occupation of the patients, he mentions the moot courts which have been got up. We give the passage as a rare flash of humer in an official report:-

of humer in an official report:—

The misor offences alone were tried by this Supreme Court of Backwell's Island. The Judge, noted for benevolence and wealth, and preferring to pay the damages rather than have any one suffer from the uncertainty of the law, gave decisions (unnike these of the city courts) satisfactory to both parties. In fact, he was conscious that his philanthropic splift was the source of many emberrassments to himself, and stated as a reason for being sent being. That he was just carrying into effect a favoring project of establishing a bank, with a capital of five bundred millions of dellars, in each of the large cities, to accentments to purpose the security for the money or pay the interest. These trials having never been given to the law reporters, the decisions are lost to future jurists as a matter of reference.

Dr. Sanger's report, which is drawn with un-

Dr. Sanger's report, which is drawn with unusual clearness and brevity, deals with stern facts. There is happily a slight decrease in the patronage of the Penitentiary Hospital in 1855. Only 2,158 unhappy creatures were admitted during the twelve months. Of these, as usual, nearly 71 per cent were foreigners, and of these nearly 75 per cent were Irish. Her Majesty the Queen contributes 88 per cent of the total foreign inmates of the hospital. Sir Archibald Alison, who argues that education tends to degrade the morals of a people, would not find a confirmation of his theory in the table showing that 86 per cent of the patients were uneducated, leaving only 14 per cent for those who could read and write well. Nor will it appear that the Liquor law has done us much good when it is seen that 88 per cent of the whole number received were drunkards of more or less intensity. Drunkenness first, then idleness, lead to the penitentiary. Of the whole number committed 37 per cent had not worked within a year of their committal.

Of these the bulk were "unfortunate females." It is indeed greatly and deeply to be deplored that in this Christian nation we should suffer this sore called prostitution to go on, running from year to year in our midst; that we should all see it, all know of it, yet by common consent pretend not to see it, not know it, avoid to speak of it; that, instead of trying to learn all we can about it, with a view to seek some remedy or palliative for its growth, we should blindly and resolutely taboo the subjec doggedly keep ourselves in ignorance of its history and present characteristics; and go walking to church Sunday after Sunday, with our wives and daughters, choking down this great, staring, crushing fact in our own breasts, while our sons are being ruined, and two thousand young women are being sold to the devil every year in this New York alone.

THE HOLY WEEK .- The religious world will be in a fever of excitement during the next ten days. Anniversary week was duly inaugurated yesterday by sermons at several of the city churches, reports of which are given elsewhere. The several missionary, Bible and benevolent associations are in much better case, financially, than they were at this time last year. There has not been a very heavy call for home charities, and as there is always about so much money to be given away, the societies have received much more than usual. In the list, which is given elsewhere, there are mer? tioned several institutions which are really deserving the attention of those who have a surnine of this world's goods and hearts to feel for other's woes. Again, there are many that are gotten up for the glorification and support of cliques, and which do no real good to any one except a set of lazy officials, who expend all the funds in salaries and incidental expenses, leaving the poor heathen as shirtless, shoeless and bibleless as ever.

It is a question in our minds-and we may be too selfish-whether or not it would not be better for our rich men to expend their money in providing dwellings, educational facilities, beths, wash-houses, parks and free libraries for the poor of our own city, than to throw t away in travelling expenses for young theological students, who desire to bear their Master's cross in foreign parts. "Madam," as John Randolph said. "the Greeks are at your doors."

We shall give our usual reports of the anniversary meetings—the system of giving them publicity having originated in this journaland all interested may depend upon finding their proceedings faithfully chronicled in the HERALD. And we desire to request that the persons baving charge of the meetings will ake the trouble to provide facilities for the reporters. Their arduous labors will thereby be much easier, and the reports will be correspondingly improved.

THE APRICAN SLAVE TRADE AND THE NIGGER WORSHIPPERS .- The Albany Evening Journal, at the head of a kite-flying slavery agitating article, indignantly asks, "will the North be forced into the African slave trade ?" and insists upon it that "freedom for Kansas" is the only thing that can prevent this outrage upon Africa and the Africans. Such are the miserable shifts of the nigger worshipping alliance to keep up the excitement. We shall next probably hear that the "slave oligarchy" are pletting for the annexation of Africa, in order to secure an inexhaustible supply of slaves at less than prime cost.

TWEEDLEDEE AND TWEEDLEDUM-Mr. PIERCE'S NOMINATION -- HOW THINGS HAVE CHANGED .-Mr. Pierce's organ and Mr. Pierce's friends s few days ago opened a broadside upon those democrats who happened not to have been identified with the Nebraska bill, and claimed for the President peculiar merit for urging and sustaining that law in Congress. To say nothing of the fact that Mr. Pierce was literally compelled, by Mr. Toombs and others, to endorse that bill-that the Union scouted the idea that it was a test of orthodoxy, and tried hard enough to have it considered a mere legislative measure, which might be opposed without impairing the standing of democrate—it sounds queer enough now to hear these men avox that, to consider a man available for the Presidency because he was "identified with none of the distractions which have recently disturbed our country," is only another way of shirking responsibility and of proscribing merit. Times have changed a little, as will be seen by the subjoined letter to Mr. Pierce from the Democratic Committee appointed in 1852 to notify him of his nomination:-

LETTER TO GENERAL FIELDS.

SIE—A National Convention of the democratic regulation party, which met in Baltimore the first Tuesday in June, unanimously reminated you as a candidate for the high trues of President of the United States.

We have been delegated to sequent you with the nomination, and carriedly to request that you will accept it. "ceruaded as we are, that this office should not be pursued by an auchastened ambition, if can never be refused by a dutiful particulum.

it. "cruaded, as we are, that this office should not be pursued by an unchasened ambition, it can never be rejused by a dutyful purrotism.

The circumstances under which you will be presented for the canvass of your countrymen are propitions to the interests which the constitution entrusts to our federal Union, and must be anapidous to your own fame.

You come before the people without the impulse of personal wishes, and free from all sellish expectations. You are known to be faithful to the constitution—to all its guarantees and compounds. For will disturbed our country, whilst you are known to be faithful to the constitution—to all its guarantees and compounds. For will be free to exert your tried abilities, with in the path of duty, is protecting that repose we happily enjoy, and in picing efficacy and control to those cardinal principles that have already disturbed the party which has selected you as its leader—principles that require the security, and property of the whole country, and the paramount power of its law, as indissolubly associated with the perpentity of our civil and religious liberies.

The Canvention did not preserve it he duty of relievating three principles, and you will find them prominently second in the resolutions it adopted. To these we respectfully invite your attention.

It is firmly believed that to your talents and patriotism

these principles, and you accepted. To these we respect forth in the resolutions it adopted. To these we respectfully invite your attention.

It is firmly believed that to your talents and patriotism the asculty of our holy Union, with its expanded and expanding interests, may be wisely trusted, and that, amid all the perfls which may assail the constitution, you will have the neart to love and the arm to defend it.

With congraturation is to you and the country upon this demonstration of its existed regard, and the patriot hopes that cluster over it, we have the honor to be, with all respect, your fellow-citizens,

J. BARBOUR,

J. THOMPSON,

ALPHEUS FELDH,

PIERER SOULE.

The committee felicitated itself, and almost told Mr. Pierce in so many words, that he was 'identified with none of those distractions," regarding it sufficient that he was believed to be faithful to the constitution"-a belief which exhibited far more zeal and credulity than knowledge and sound judgment. If, in 1852, it was so desirable in the democracy to have a candidate free from the taints of connection with the distracting questions "which had recently disturbed our country," how happens it now that the same species of distractions is the soul of merit, and the only true passport to candidacy?

It is unfortunate, indeed, that Mr. Pierce was identified with none of those distractions. and it is more unfortunate that he was impressed with none of the principles which were invoked to allay those distractions. He was dentified with nothing save that of a puerile policy, whose beginning and end were concenrated in Mr. Pierce himself. That he was identified with the democratic party, and has been permitted to throw upon that old family the weight of his personal and political delinquencies, is another misfortune from which it will not soon be relieved.

It would almost seem from the committee's letter that Mr. J. S. Barbour and his associates foresaw the present shameless efforts of the administration to perpetuate its power, and administered a stinging rebuke in advance, when they say they are persuaded "that this onice (the Presidency) should not by an unchastened ambition." Be this as it may, we reproduce the letter, as a piquant commentary upon the course of Mr. Pierce now. and as a warning to the politicians in the pr. sent juncture of public affairs.

FRANCIS'S ARMY WAGON AND FIRRY BOAT .-A short time since a patent was taken out by a native of Texas for a road locomotive, whic by a simple application of machinery, can, he states, be converted in an instant into a boat for traversing rivers. We have not heard whether the plan has been shown to be practicable, or whether any model of this amphibious machine has as yet been publicly exhibited. From an article in the Moniteur, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Francis, of New York, has recently xhibited before the French Emperor an invention of a very similar character, and which is stated to be in successful use by the United States army. It is a military wagon, which can be turned at will into a ferry boat for crossing rivers, thus sparing the inconvenience of carrying and constructing pontoon bridges, which occasion so much delay in military operations. The experiment made with this machine before the French Emperor appears to have been highly satisfactory, and his Majesty expressed his approbation of it to the inventor in the most flattering and encouraging terms It is gratifying to find American science vindicating thus triumphantly its place in the general rivalry of nations. The most important machines that have been brought out since the London exhibition have been the inventions of our countrymen.

A BACK-HANDED BLOW .- The President's Washington organ, in a leading article on "the position of the Northern democracy." throws out the following modest suggestion: throws out the following modest suggestion:

It ought not to be overlooked that if it is allowable to
pre or a Fresidential candidate who is entirely reliable on
he Nobraska isate, atthough he has not been identified,
with the struggle, because he has not been of destricted,
its equally allowable to prefer candidates for Congress,
for the Senate, and for the State Legislatures, for the
same reason. The inevitable consequence will be that
the recognition of such a policy in the selection of a candidate for the Fresidence will be followed by its recognition in all other elections; and it requires no great sagicity to foresee that the final renut will be the demonsization of our party, and the final triumeh of abolitionism in both houses of Congress and in the Presidency.

The plain English of this bit of circumlocu-

The plain English of this bit of circumlocu tion is, that the administration intends to hold Mr. Buchanan ineligible to the Cincinnati nomination, on the ground that such a nomination would "demoralize our party." Franklin Pierce is the ticket to prevent "this demoralization." Let the harmony which he has restored to the party in New York and elsewhere be preserved.

FORTY OF THEM .- The Rochester daily Union (soft) says that "we are confident from data in our possession that not less than forty of the hard delegates [to Cincinnati] have taken the oaths and obligations of the Know Nothing Order." Forty black sheep in a flock of seventy! We had no idea that the hards were so deeply dyed in the wool.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES-ANOTHER FIZZLE. -At the meeting of the monthly session of our Chamber of Commerce last week, the Danish Sound question coming up, Mr. Arthur Leary read a letter addressed by the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Secretary Marcy, inquiring what course should be pursued by merchant vessels after the expiration of the treaty. Mr. Leary wanted the Chamber to join in an application for the opinion of Mr. Marcy. The chairman objected to this course, and

stated that a member of the Chamber had already seen Mr. Marcy on the subject, who declined giving any formal opinion. Every captain passing the Sound must be left to act on his own views. Mr. Marcy, however, suggested that the obvious mode of proceeding would be to pay all demands, if any, under protest. No motion was made on the subject. which was then dropped.

Our treaty with Denmark on these Sound dues expired on the 14th of April; but it has been announced that two months' grace has been magnanimously allowed to Denmark, after which our captains are recommended still to pay the tolls under protest. This beats Greytown. Marcy backs out. Pierce is too busy with the forthcoming business at Cincinnati to be bothered with the bombardment of Copenhagen. Looking to Washington, every man can now perceive that Hamlet was right, that "there is something rotten in Denmark."

THE SADDLE ON THE OTHER HORSE OUT Se ward organs, who weep and howl so dreadfully over the lynching of an abolitionist, have no drop of pity for Sheriff Jones, of Douglas coun ty, Kansas. He was assassinated in a dastardly manner; but, according to our Seward philanthrophists, being a "border ruffian," they served him right. They say that Jones "was no Sheriff," that "his claim as such rested on the same right on which the highwayman bases his right to property which he has stolen." This is the opinion of Thurlow Weed's organ. It is evident that the assassination of Sheriff Jones was a part of the Topeka plot for the "freedom of Kansas."

## THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington.
PRESIDENTIAL GAME—NEW CANDIDATES FOR THE DEMOCRACY PROPOSED- COSB'S CHANCES THE DERUCKACY PROPOSED CORES CHANCES GETTING SMALL—MORE OF THE STRAIGHT WHICH CAVING IN—PIERCE FRIGHTENED BY THE HARD SHELLS AT SYRACUSE—OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND—NOTHER TRAP LAID FOR BUCHANAN—THE PANAMA MASSACRE, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1856. I learn that Mr. Buchanan has written to the Secreta ry of State that he intends to be in Washington by the lose of this week.

A new feature in the Vice Presidential game will soon secome apparent in the presentation of the names of Senator (ex-Governor) Brown, of Mississippi, and the Hon. Fred. S. Stanton, of Tennessee. Cobb's chances, it is surmised, are dimmed by the fact that Toombs wants nobody from his State in higher position than himself; and Toombs and Stephens rule Georgia as effectually as Bright and Willard control Indiana.

The great feature in the Senate on Friday last was the speech of Mr. Berjamin, of Loui-iana, on the Kansas question, in which he avowed that he "had joined the emocratic party." Senator Jones, of Tennessee, was heard to remark soon after, "Benjamin ought not to have said that." "Why not, Governor?" was asked. "What else can you old Clay whige do !" "For one," said Jones, "I expect to give my vote to the democrati No man will ever get me to acknowledge that the glorious old whig party is dead. Never! Never!

The meeting of the hard she'll de egation at Syracuse last Wednesday has caused considerable talk and no little uneasiness in certain quarters. It is understood to oreshadow serious difficulty at Cincinnati. Pierce and been here to understand that the New York difficulty wa a small matter, that would be arranged in five minutes by both delegations going in harmoni General Ward's motion of adjournment at the hard cau cus, to meet at Cincinnati "to claim admission or rejection," looks warlike. What does it mean?

than ever. If the request made by Secretary Marcy, through our Minister at London, for the recall of Mr. Crampton and the three consuls, is allowed to sleep much onger, the country may well suspect the admini of a want of nerve. Our sense of politeness or forbearance seems to have got the better of our determination, and the exchange of long winded explanatory or controversial despatches bids fair to rule the hour for the balance of the term. The "last word" will probably b left for the successors of the present administration, whom our "trans-atlantic cousins" doubtless hope to wheedle into a settlement more to their credit than they can make with the present government.

Mr. Marcy's despatch, which presented the whole question so clearly and forcibly, bears date the 28th December. It arrived in London soon after the middle of January, and has been before the British Cabinet about three conths and a half. The people are getting rather impatient for some explanation of this delay.

We hear a great deal from the other side of the water about the desire for peaceful relations, and about the kindly sympathies which should exist between us as of the great Anglo Saxon family, and we are bored with endless twaddle about the same language, Shakspere, Milton, and the like; but such considerations procure us no immunity from insults and indignities. We have had "something too much of this."

Every reasonable hope has been indulged that our de-mands for satisfaction would be insisted on and compiled with. But of satisfaction, in its most limited sense, we have not received a tittle. Crampton quietly sips his port at his rural retreat on the heights, and catches rock fish at the Little Falls.

A self appropried committee of notorious opponents of James Bucharan to the Presidency is to leave this city for lancaster, in the course of the week, with prepared decuments and speeches, accompanied by a reporter to ake down particulars of what is contemplated to be an interesting interview. The proper treatment of this minion—although one of their number is to be an enunited States Senator - should be a refusal on the part of Mr. Ruchanan to extend to them further notice than politeness would suggest, accompanied by a refusal to re-ply to their designedly evil communications, which hopes are entertained, may prove injurious to his interests with the South. The dread of any longer silence by the ex-minister, on the subjects of the day, is sensibly apparent in this neighborhood. A report was somewhat current about the State De-

partment this morning, to the offert that General Walker had sent to New Orleans for recoults for his army, as his hopes of success, since Schlessinger's defeat, were not of an encouraging character. The distinguished person who gave me this information asserts it to be true, but is apprehensive that the administration here will interfere and prevent aid from reaching Nicaragua. He represents as-ured from the extraordinary excitement prevailing in that sity in favor of Walker, that should the Marshal of that district interpose sea force to prevent the departure of those resolved upon going to Walker's aid, secious consequences may follow, as opposing force will certainly be used. Southern members of Congress are ingularly united in favor of Walker, even more so than at any time i have known them to be upon the Caba question. It would certainly be a streke of popular policy for tieneral l'ierce to at once acknowledge the inependence of Nicaragua - an act that would be followed by thousands of volunteers leaving our seaport cities and towns for that region. It is said that Senator Hous ton's visit to the South has reference to this subject.

The l'anama massacre excites strong indignation here and the Executive is pressed on all sides to take promp ection in the matter; as if it were possible for this administration to take prompt action in any matter.

Many members of Cengress charge that the blood of every American slain in Nicaragna should tall upon the hands of the administration. The rejection of the Nicaraguan Minister has led to the invasion, and President Pierce is keld responsible. Such is the feeling here, The Fostmaster General's report states the dest of

mail transportation over the Panama Railroad, fortyeight miles, to be \$138,000 per annum, for semi-monthly trips, as I stated to you yesterday—the road itself having cost \$8,000,000. The New York and Eric road— 460 miles-cost \$31,000,000, and receives \$92,000 per annum for nineteen trips per week. He reco that he be authorized to continue a contract with the Panama line at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, and also to cost not over \$200,000; the mai's to alternate so as to fur-The sparring in the Senate on Friday was severe.

Non-Arrival of the Etna.

Boston, May 4-4% P. M.
The scrow steamship Etna, from Liverpool for this port, on the 22d nit. (three days after the departure of the Persia), is now due, but up the present moment: weather is thick and rainy.

Demise of Eminent Individuals COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4, 1856. Hon. Mr. Troup, ex-Governor of Georgia, died in Lau-

DR. JOHN C. WARREN, OF BOSTON BOSTON, May 4, 1856. Dr. John C. Warren, an eminent physician in this city, died this morning after a brief illness. He was 79 years of age.

Markets.
PROVIDENCE, May 3, 1856.
Cotton is without change in price; the market quiet.
Printing cloths—The demand continues brisk, and sales are again large, lat full prices. Sales during the week, 63,300 pieces. Well market quiet, at well sustained prices. Sales for the week, 39,800 lbs.

New ORLEANS, May I. 1856.
Cotton is quoted at a slight decline; sales, 5,500 bales niddling at 10% c. a 10% c. Molasses, 35c. a 37c. Freights f cotton to Liverpool, 5-16d. Sterling exchange, 9%.

New Original Stating exchange, 9%.

New Original May 2, 1856.

Cotton firm; sales 3,000 bales; sales for the week, 22,000. Coffee, tales for the week, 13,000 bags; stock on hand, 45,000 bags. Rice, 10½c. a 10½c.

Charleston, May 3, 1856.

Cotton is quoted at an advance of ½c. a ½c. Sales for the week, 0 000 bales; good middling, 11½c. Stock on hand, 51,000 bales. Receipis for the week, 9,300 bales. New Ordens, May 3, 1856. Sotton sales to day, 2,500 bales, at unchanged rates

The May Term of the Law Courts. The May term of the law courts will be opened this morning, the first Monday of the month. There are sevein our former notices, and which have not yet been reached. In the United States courts the fillbusters have not been disposed of, nor is it probable that their cases will be called on for some days, as the United States Disfrom a grievance under which so many of our private citizens are at present laboring-we mean the epidemic of a "May move." Henceforward the business of the United States Marshal's and District Attorney's offices will be conducted in College place, opposite the building which

they have occupied for the last three years, at the mode-

rate and modest rent of \$16,000 per annum. But Uncle

Sam pays all. As soon as the District Attorney recovers.

he will doubtless bring to trial the filibusters, who have now been under arrest sit ce November last. In the State courte there is plenty of business to be transacted, and a desperate effort will be made to bring certain long delayed causes to a trial before the summ

The May term of the Court of General Sessions comnences to-day, before Recorder Smith. There were a large number of cases disposed of in this Court last term. and the calendar for this month is consequently smaller than usual. The enly capital case on the calendar is Ruffat a lager bler saloon in William street, on the night of the lat of January last. The following is the list of rimes represented at the Tombs :-

Abandonment 4 Grand larceny 16
Murder 1 False pretences 1
Attempt to kill 1 Folon's assault & battery 5
Receiving stolen goods 4 Perjury 1

The May Term of the Common Council.

The Board of Aldermen will commence their May sesmaking, we are unable to say; what they ought to do we have too frequently told them without effect. We un-derstand that the Committee on Gas will make a report

this evening.

The May session of the Board of Councilmen commences

his evening. There is a large number of bills on the regular calendar, awaiting the action of the Board, but none calculated to excite much public interest. The Board will therefore have a quiet time of it this month, unles they are called upon to reverse some of their previous legislation, by a non-concurrence of the House of Lords, otherwise called the Board of Aklermen. This missioners of Deeds appointed by the Board of Council men, and will send the same back in a very scratched condition. The Mayor, also, it is reported, threatens to interpose his veto, unless some of his friends are remem-bered for that important office. The number of patriots who are anxious to serve their country, and replenish their pockets, by taking aflidavits at a shilling a piece, is astonishing.

The Board of supervisors. This branch of the city legislature, which should be

composed of the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, has besome defunct, by an act of municipal suicide. powers and duties of this body, when in existence, as we learn from Valentine's manual, are in relation to levying city officials are unable to get payment of their claims. and it is said that if the Coroners' bills are not speedily adjusted, they will proceed to hold an inquest on this body, which has been now for more than four months without vitality.

Court Calendar—This Day.

UNITED STAIRS PATRICT COURT.—Criminal causes.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Non-enumerated motions and Nos. 1 to 18.

CRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 511 to 518, 520 to 538, 540 to 576, 578 to 584, 586 to 611, 613 to 706, 707 to 704, 766 to 768, 774, 776 to 797, 790 to 812, 814 to 820.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 260, 253, 449, 480, 220, 431, 102, 490, 509, 122, 570, 217, 173, 484, 527, 530, 541, 545, 547 to 550, 156, 67, 510, 553 to 555, 585 to 585, 486.

COMMON PIRAS—Part 1.—Nos. 6, 11234, 116, 182, 215, 213, 317, 320, 355, 354, 567, 575, 384, 447, 465. Part 2.—Nos. 544, 845, 31, 57, 60, 69, 90, 133, 134, 136, 234, 248, 279, 368, 387.

White, Leader and Entroducer of Fashions for gents buts, will take the new style of drab beaver and matter hat on Wednesday, May 7. WHITE, Hatter, 148 Fulton street, between Broadway and Nassau.

The Espenscheld Hat. - These Unrivalled have are in greater demand than ever. Their superior quall and marvellous cheapness is the secret of this great demand. N. ESPANSCREID, 118 Nassau street.

Cool Hair, Cool Hair, Cool Hair.—One of the best inventions of the day is SELLER & CO.S patent ventilar hair. By a simple jet ingenious errangement, the wearer can open or close his hair, and it is at once the coolest, the noces, the piesenticat and the let hat word to coolest, the head in this word. Remember they can be had at the manufactory it. Blus streat, corner of brane, unit we open our new more, 400 Broadway, three doors from Obrinty's Minstrels.

25 and 56 Cent Portraits-By Helmes' Machine process, and twenty artists Depot of art 289 Brondway, 1,000 pictures takes daily; photographs, &c. Boy wasted, this morning. Centearty.

A Sero and Profitable Investment.—Absorute saic a auction, Wednesday, May 7, as 12 o'clock, at the Merchanty Isochange, 92 valuable lots, in the southern part of the city of Miwathle, Was, known as Walker's Point. These lots are 20 x 120, and studied in the most improving section of the city. Their value is rising at a cruly enormons rate, and this is an opportunity very rare y offered for a perfectly safe and highly profitable in vestment. Many hundred thousands of collars are a searly invested there, in like manner, from capitalists in the lists and in Europe, at an immense profit. Title perfect. For maps and further particulars, suply at the office of Messra. A NTRONY J. BLESCKER & CO., No. 7 Broad street. N. Y.

Second Hand Adolian Planos, at Very Lew prices, at WATEBS: plano rooms, 333 Broadway. One Gilbert molian, cost \$400, for \$200; one Fischer's molian, cost \$300, for \$190; do., without molian, for \$30, \$60, \$75, \$130, \$150, and new planes for ront, and rent allowed on purchasing. For sa'e on monthly payments.

Notice,—The Cycditors of the late Firm of Wright, Laniers & Co. will please present their claims on or before the 3th inst., at the office of the amigree, No. 14 Wurraystren.

\*\*Rew York, May 2, 1856.

Lace and Musitn Curtains, from Assetion.— Spiendid bargains.—A great rush is being made to KRLTY & FURGUSGIA'S, 201 Readway, to secure some of the large and music curvairs they are selling at less than cost of importa-tion. Go early. Also, the largest stock of window shades in New York, cheap. Wedding and Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Ac, in the local styles. Cormiar, notary, society and bust seas sais, with presses; siver door places, 100 different parents; inscriptions, coats of arms, cyphers, Ac, on some.

EVERDALL, 302 Broadeny.

corner Dune street; established 1840.

Sargains, Bargains, at the Canal Street appel slore. Aich Brusseis carpet, Sa. per yard; good through the per yard; all wool ligrain, 4s. Row is the time. Oal mat see. K. A. ETERSON & CO., 70 Canal street.

Clark's Spool Cotton.—The Genuine Article